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Washington, D. C., Thursday, February 27, 1913.

CASTRO ONCE AGAIN.

Gen. Cipriano Castro is received in Cuba as a hero. One of the reasons is that the United States immigration authorities made a determined effort to keep him out of this country, that Castro laid siege to them, and won.

In Latin-American eyes the little dictator appears as a man who has tamed the Lion of the North. In the present attitude of Latin-American sentiment toward the United States, that is enough to commend a man almost anywhere south of the Rio Grande.

If Castro has come to this continent with any thought of making trouble, his capacity to do it has been vastly increased because of the ill-advised and futile effort to make a martyr of him.

COURAGEOUS CITY EXECUTIVES.

A first step in making any progress toward getting rid of the outrageous conditions which exist in the governments of some American cities is to recognize them. Mayors Blankenburg, of Philadelphia, and Hunt, of Cincinnati, talked plainly on this subject at a recent dinner of the Economic Club in New York.

The Philadelphia mayor declared that up to a short time ago the police of that city were the guardians of political interests and the instruments of political bosses. Now, he believes, they have been taken out of politics.

Mayor Hunt said ironically that there was no police problem in connection with vice in Cincinnati under the old ring, recently dethroned. The police let the question alone under orders from the bosses, who took all the graft for themselves.

It is indicative of the progress of municipal reform that two of our worst ring-ridden cities seem to be in fair way to permanent improvement.

A NEW NAVAL POLICY.

It is as well to look the facts about our navy squarely in the face.

The United States is out of the naval running. It is cutting in half its battleship building program. There is every reason to believe that the one-battleship-a-year limitation will persist indefinitely.

Year after year, even when the Republicans were strongly entrenched in both houses and when Roosevelt fought hard for the navy, it was only by the closest scratches that the two-ship program was carried on.

Since the Democrats came into control of the House, the limit has been cut to one dreadnought. Last year it was one; this year it will in all probability be one; and with Democratic control, after March 4, in every branch of the Government, it is quite impossible to hope for a change back to the two-ship program.

This means that for four years more, at least—making six years in all—this Government will take a back seat among the naval powers. The second place which we boasted on the seas will give way to third and fourth, in that period. It will be nearly impossible for us to regain our former prestige, if we ever desire.

These are facts for Americans to ponder. They need to be thought of in a patriotic, not a partisan way. The rise of our navy—and with it of our international prestige—after the Spanish war was one of the very big facts in world affairs. For a considerable time now, we have permitted Germany to expand her fleet much faster than our own has grown. Japan, with our program as now reduced, will gain ground steadily, while our new construction will hardly be sufficient to make up for depreciation.

The Panama canal is on the verge of opening. The situation in Mexico is pregnant with possibilities of complication. The east is always a menace to us. Altogether, there could hardly be imagined a less auspicious time to inaugurate a little-navy policy.

And so we are doing it.

"BLUE SKY" LEGISLATION.

The fact that "blue sky" banking bills based on the famous Kansas act of 1911 are now under consideration by some thirty different legislatures may be taken as a healthful sign of a public determination to do away with the flotation of wildcat securities. The fact that in the preparation of those bills their authors have in practically every instance accepted the Kansas act in its original form, and without question as to how it has worked out, is less pleasing. Certainly there is no other legislative subject that requires a clearer differentiation between constructive thought and radicalism than that of banking.

Kansas itself, after two years' experience, has found that the law in its present form places a stringent and wholly unnecessary restriction upon legitimate investment business. The State commissioner of banking is foremost among the advocates of an amendment allowing to established brokers a special blanket permit which all but relieves them of supervision. The law has proved virtually unworkable; and because its general enforcement was impossible it has failed of its purpose to check the flotation of undesirable securities as well.

It seems plausible enough to say that if bankers are doing only legitimate business they need not fear the imposition of restrictions upon illegitimate business. But neither the public nor the public's legislators can be expected fully to appreciate what

will work well and what badly upon so delicate an organism as the world of finance; and when the experts are all interested persons, it is hard to take their opinions at face value. Nevertheless, it is just such a matter as this in which the experts' advice is most to be sought and most trustworthy. It is distinctly to their own interest not to have their vocation discredited by promoters of fake enterprises, and the public's protection, properly worked out in plan, becomes their own protection.

SOME VERY SENSIBLE ADVICE.

Every public service corporation manager in this town could earn about half the annual salary his stockholders pay him, by reading and then heeding an editorial in the current Electric Railway Journal.

The editorial is addressed to Washington conditions. It deals with the refusal of the street railways to obey the herdic transfer exchange law.

The Electric Railway Journal is an organ of the street car interests. It is actuated by no altruisms. It doesn't pretend to serve the public. It is sustaining the thesis that street railways must have more income and give fewer transfers.

"But," it says, "we are discussing this case as an exhibit of how not to be popular. Refusal to obey until it is adjudicated a law conferring privileges valued by the public and not in themselves burdensome upon the railways is not a good way to secure justice and good will from public opinion."

The Journal article recites the facts concerning the Sixteenth street herdic line, the passage of the law requiring exchange of transfers between the electric railways and this line, and the announcement by the railways that they would not obey the law.

The temper of the public under these conditions is not improved by the publication of a three-year-old letter from one of the companies, refusing to enter into the transfer arrangement later made obligatory by Congress, for the reason that the proposal did not commend itself either on grounds of "profit or policy."

This may be so, and, further, the law may be unconstitutional, but in popular estimation it is the law until it is wiped off the statute books by the courts. Naturally the Washington public wants to know why the law should not be executed for the benefit of the public, instead of suspended at the demand of the railways, until the courts decide upon its constitutionality. If after a year or two of delay the courts declare the law to be one that it was within the powers of Congress to enact the public has no redress for the deprivation it has suffered. On the other hand, if the railways complied with the law, and it was later invalidated, they would lose no more than the cost of carrying a few transfer passengers. And against this loss there would be the profit of having obeyed the law.

Back of the companies' refusal to carry out the provision of the coach transfer law is, of course, the fear that it may be construed as establishing a precedent that would menace adequate revenue for the railways. But this does not appease, it only further irritates the public, who can hardly be expected to consent cheerfully to deprivation of a granted privilege because it might be the forerunner of further benefits.

The Electric Railway Journal is no socialist organ; no demagogic pander to anarchistic opinion of the rabble. It is an intelligent organ of the street car interests. Intelligent, mind you. That represents the difference between it and public service corporation managements of this town. It understands what our local magnates seem to have been incapable of grasping, that a square deal TO THE PEOPLE is the only proceeding that will insure a square deal FROM THE PEOPLE. On this point the Journal's observations deserve the prayerful consideration of every franchise-operating magnate. Will they not be good enough—to themselves—to read these suggestions:

That good feeling between utility companies and the public can be brought about and maintained on no other foundation than confidence in the honesty, fairness, and efficiency of these companies is plain to all. Frequently injustice is done to the public service corporation even when it is not at fault; frequently the sins of the fathers are visited upon descendants who are not only free from blame but who are making every effort to redeem the faults and mistakes of the past. But how can this condition be cured and public confidence gained if fresh cause is given for legitimate complaint and new texts are provided for the anti-corporation sermons of reasonable as well as unreasonable critics?

A GREAT DAY FOR SUFFRAGE.

Monday, March 3, the most imposing suffrage demonstration the world has ever seen will take place in Washington. A fitter time and place could not have been chosen than the capital of the country and the day before the inauguration of a liberal type of President; and the pageant will in every way be worthy of the occasion. For it will not be a militant demonstration; rather, it will be held by permission and with the assistance of the public authorities, and the President and the President-elect will review it together. It will be picturesque to catch the popular eye; but, more than all, it will be impressive in its numbers, in the high character of the women and men taking part in it, in the feature designed to illustrate the rapid progress the cause has made in the past few years.

"We feel," says one of the leaders of this movement, "that this pageant procession, like those splendid religious processions of the middle ages, will have power to convert, to encourage, and inspire." There is no doubt that the pageant will fill the measure of the eye, to use the striking phrase that President Taft imported from the Orient; that it will have the effect of engaging the serious attention of the whole country. The force, dignity, and earnestness of the demonstration cannot but suggest that equal suffrage has come to stay, and that it deserves a hearty welcome. Art, science, industry, have welcomed equal suffrage. Government lags in profiting by woman's intelligence, enthusiasm, and power to do good.

It is a universal movement, as the pageant will show. There will be features illustrating the progress already made, not only in Europe but on the other side of the world. Home features will show how, up to 1910, only four States had granted woman full suffrage, but that since then five more States have opened their eyes to women's helplessness in civil government; and means should also be found to demonstrate the fact that since the beginning of this year four legislatures have paved the way to submit the question to the voters.

THIS & THAT

With Sometimes a Little of the Other

The inauguration of this peripatetic peristyle will be worth going miles to see. We have sworn in 300 special reporters, who will be on the job from morning to noon. Each and every thing that happens, and a lot of things that don't, will be related exclusively in this column. Send us your order now! Cut out this paragraph and mail it in, with the necessary kale. Especially the kale. Do not delay!

THE EUGENIST TO HIS LOVE.

Away! away! for I must break with thee!
Not that I love thee less than heretofore;
But, by the eugenistic theory,
We dare not coo nor cuddle any more.
Tempt me no more thy luscious lips to taste;
I love thee madly and I might give in.
Ah, love, wert thou but larger in the waist—
But as it is, the book says thou'rt too thin.
Tempt me no more to rest within thy arms!
My breaking heart might yield to love so tender.
Shut, shut thy pleading eyes! Vell all thy charms!
I love thee—but alas! thou art too slender.
Farewell! farewell! mine angel that thou art!
Mine cheek grows cold; mine eyes with tears are dim.
A word, a glance—I'd crush thee to my heart!
O speak not! look not! for thou art too slim.
Away! away! yet leave the hope with me
That years increasing yield THEE some increase.
Leave yet the hope that some day I shall see
My love, my life, a little more obese.

HENRY STICKER.

The renting agent of the Munsey building—apartment room 913—is stealing our stuff. "It will be money well invested," he announces, "to buy protection from cold and probably stormy weather these two days, for it will most likely save big doctor's bills."

Though we confess he scooped us on "big doctor's bills." We hadn't stipulated the size of the doctors.

TO THE INAUGCOMMITTEE.

The rose is red;
The violet's blue;
Inaugdecorations
Are those colors, too.

And the "Herald" has its own ideas about what constitutes ornamentation. "Flags, bunting and decorations," is the way they put it.

Isn't it almost time to ring down the curtain on gaga anent the weather man's responsibility for atmospheric conditions? To Jamesthornton that question: Yes.

We Hadn't Thought Of That.

G. S. K.—What are you howling about? Folks with buildings to decorate merely have compromised with the Inaugcommittee. They are using the white, but not the green. See?

ERNSTO.

If the New York legislators are in earnest about wanting a cure for graft, we suggest that they make it illegal.

VOTES-FOR-WOMEN ARGUMENTS.

Chevalier Andre De Fouquieres, the Parisian dress authority.

Society item: Numerous Washingtonians, it is reported, will leave for the South shortly in order to escape the severe weather of next week.

FAMOUS BRIDGES.

Brooklyn
Whist.
Work.

Cabinet prediction: Regardless of the selections, 2,819 newspapers in the United States and 37 in Great Britain will appropriate credit for having made the exclusive announcement of the ultimate appointments.

THINGS WE DIDN'T KNOW.

March is a very treacherous month.—Willis L. Moore.

The trusts will grow bigger, no matter what happens to the tariff.—Geo. W. Perkins.

It can go cheychease itself, says the Gov.

The C. C. C., it appears, is even more exclusive than it thought it was.

Headlines from the "Post":

TAFT ALL READY TO GO.
Private Car Will Carry Large Party To Augusta, Ga.

As we understand the restaurant method of arriving at inauguration prices, each guest will have added to his check the cost of the decorations on the outside of the building and as much more as the waiter thinks he carries around with him.

Huerta's iron hand continues to make the sparks fly.

Could you call it the two-faced p. o. clock? Or three? Or four?

Mr. Murray of Mass. was re-elected downward.
G. S. K.

IT CAN'T BE DONE! By VIC



Historic Henpecked Husbands

by Madison C. Peters

—JOSEPH HAYDN, a Broubeaten Genius

FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN, or to give the composer the name which he now usually bears, Joseph Haydn, was born either March 31 or April 1, 1732. His birthplace was at the little market town of Rohrau, about two hours' railway time from Vienna. His father was a wheelwright, and his mother had been a cook in the family of one of the local magnates.

Haydn was undersized, slender, and short-legged. His nose was long and disguised, pitted with smallpox, and he always wore a wig "for the sake of cleanliness." A poor portrait for a lover.

He was nearly thirty when he first felt the tender passion. He was somewhat relieved of the poverty that had always hampered him when he fell in love with the younger of two daughters of Barber Keller, a Viennese hairdresser and wig-maker. She was of sweet disposition. But for some unexplained reason she entered a convent, partly, it is said, to escape the scolding tongue of her elder sister. And the father ingeniously suggested to Haydn that he might marry this sister.

Keller had been kind to Haydn, and whatever may have been the reason he sorely suffered for his marriage. Anna Keller was older than Haydn, and was so religious that she not only spent his money recklessly on food for the choir, that, pious Catholic as he was, he rebelled. Haydn never loved his wife, though he declared he really began to "like her and might have had a strong feeling for her had she been in a reasonable way." Reasonable women are rare. Mrs. Haydn was not rare.

Used Music for Curl Papers.

Mrs. Haydn used his manuscript scores for curling papers and underlays for pastry. She wrote him when he was triumphant in England for money to buy a "widow's" home, a house he later bought for himself and in which he lived for several years as a widower.

Haydn hesitated not to fly the flag of distress from the ship of matrimony and syndicated the news of his wife's remarkably long, sharp tongue and her extravagance. Once passing in front of her picture he seized the violinist Ball to play the arm and said:

"When Greislinger wished to make her a present Haydn forbade him, saying: 'She does not deserve anything. It is little matter to her whether her husband is an artist or a cook.'"

In 1782, thirty-two years after his marriage, he wrote: "My wife, the infernal beast, has written me such stuff that I had to tell her I would not come to buy a 'widow's' home, a house he later bought for himself and in which he lived for several years as a widower."

A deep friendship existed between Haydn and Frau Von Genzinger. The friendship seems to have been one of friendship and some writers find in Frau Von Genzinger Haydn's only true feminine inspiration for his sublime compositions.

Haydn wrote a sonata and three trios for Mrs. Bartolotti, and many canzonets for Mrs. Hunter. He composed for Mrs. Hodges, whom he called "the loveliest woman I ever saw." He was fascinated by Mrs. Billington, an actress with a person as beautiful as her voice was fine.

But Mrs. Schroeter, a widow of forty, later won him completely at sixty, and this lovely English widow Haydn would have married if Frau Haydn had not been so much alive in Vienna. She had made his life while at home as miserable as an ill-tempered woman could make it; yet she only drove her Joseph away from home to make him immortal among the masters of music.

GOOD STORIES

The Shadow Over Him.

ONE of the really printable ones comes from a Methodist pastor in Columbus:

"A friend of mine conceived the idea that the presiding elder was prejudiced against him—the man who was to be compared to the patron saint of the church, Xantippe, he was not the good soul inside the house that warranted the common title used by his friends and disciples, 'Papa.' For he evidently was one of the souls that shrivel up inside the house."

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Unnecessary Caution.

AFTER midnight on some of the suburban trolley runs the "No Smoking" rule is a dead letter.

There are no women aboard to object, and the conductor winks the other eye. About 1:30 the other morning a gentlemanly stranger got on a car toward the end of the journey. He was smoking a cigar, and said to the conductor:

"All right for me to smoke now, isn't it?"

"Sorry, Cap," replied the knight of the bell rope, "but you ain't s'posed to. Rules is very strict."

Fables for Everyday Folks

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

A MAN AND HIS MONEY.

ONCE upon a time there was a man who was in the business of making money. He wanted to make MUCH money. He began very early in life at the bottom of the ladder. From the proverbial office boy to the point of becoming a clerk in the office, he plucked and saved, and denied himself—many things—that he might get on.

When the others, at the end of the day, went off to some place of amusement he burned the midnight oil, that he might study and scheme in the hope of ADVANCEMENT. He was right on hand when opportunity knocked at his door, heard the very first sound and welcomed it.

When the man ahead of him, for some reason or other, did not fill the bill he was there to take HIS place. He did not watch the clock, because he had no time to do it.

He was so busy in the process of self-advancement and the accumulation of money that he put all else out but this. Now, all this sounds very commendable. To work hard, not to look at the clock, be up and doing, and achieve and accumulate are all very good qualities for any human to follow.

But this man built a great high wall around himself which shut out everything. Which is not of commendable. Cupid came along and knocked first faintly and then stormed the wall, crying:

"Let me in! Let me in!"

The man answered:

"Let me alone! I am busy making money."

Thus, in the natural course of events, the man did make money—much money. Now, the man had relatives and consequently help to his money.

A young woman came to him, saying: "You are my kin, I NEED you. I am young and I want a little chance. Won't you help me?"

A youth came, with a man-like air, setting forth a plan of labor on his part that needed but a boosting hand, a few bills, which request was backed up with honesty of purpose to REPAY and a past record for ASSURANCE to that end.

Yet the man who had barred all human aid except that of pliancy and penury turned a deaf ear and said:

"Look at me. Didn't I make MYSELF? Why don't YOU do likewise?"

They cried:

"Times are changed since you began. Any while we can do it, a little help NOW, when we need it MOST—oh, what a boon it would be and a saving of strength for future achievement!"

But he closed the door on them and kept on making money, still denying himself. Now, it came to pass that the man became weakened in body, and consequently SAD in spirit. For, when he could not make money he had nothing else to cling to.

There was no one to COMFORT him or bid him good cheer. And he found himself in the evening of existence a cold, very LONELY old man. The physician whom he paid to attend him ordered him to go where the sun shone warmer and brighter, saying:

"You have been so busy making money you have had no fun. Now that you are tired, why not stop and go away and see something of LIFE?"

"It will cost something," whispered the old man.

But the doctor answered:

"Do you realize that even now you are SPENDING YOUR HEALTH? MONEY, and they are waiting for dead men's shoes?"

"Dead man's shoes?" repeated the man. "Dead man's shoes?"

He saw it all. He might have given them shoes of THEIR OWN, and had them shoes of feeling that wear them. But as he lived in the house of SELFISHNESS and thought he had been successful in his endeavors, he now pondered as to what is the meaning of success.

So he made a will giving away his

What's on the Program in Washington Today

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodge—The New Jerusalem, No. 2; Temple, No. 22, E. A. Royal Arch Chapter—Washington, No. 2. Scottish Rite—Masonic Temple, 215 E. Capitol, No. 24; Myrtle, No. 25.

The following National Union Council will meet tonight: Bancroft and Dahlgrein.

The following Red Men's tribes will meet tonight: Logan, No. 8; Sioux, No. 18.

Song recital for the blind in National Library at 8 o'clock.

Harvard Club banquet in Rauscher's. Ambassadors Bryce to address committee on future development of Washington in home of Arthur I. Parsons.

Meeting under the auspices of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, at headquarters of Tent No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, Grand Army Hall, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Mussey and Mrs. Mary Beard will speak on the pageant.

Meeting at Friendship House, 22 Virginia avenue southeast at 8:15 o'clock. Mrs. Ottenberg and Mrs. Patricia Street will speak on the pageant.

Amusements.

National—John Mason in "The Attack," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—"The Merry Countess," 8:15 p. m.

Columbia—"The Merchant of Venice," 8:15 p. m.; "Othello," 8:15 p. m.

Chase's—Police vaudeville, 7:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Poll's—"The Man of the Hour," 7:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Academy—"The Country Boy," 7:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Cosmos—Vaudeville.

Lyceum—Sam Rice's Show, 7:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Gaiety—"Merry Go-Rounders," 7:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Concert Tomorrow

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, Stanley Hall, 3:30 p. m.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.

March, "Charge of the Light Brigade," Paul Overture, "The Miner's Dream," Suppe

Scene Oriental, "The Dancer of Baghdad," Langley

Selection, "In Ball in Marschera," Verdi

(The Masked Ball), Verdi

Hobo Dance, "Weary Ruggies," Tobias

Suite, "Musical Scenes in Spain," Langley

Waltz Suite, "The Merry Countess," Strauss

"The Star-Spangled Banner,"